

	<u>Receptor</u>	<u>Characteristics</u>
	D2H	Transport of neutral/basic amino acids; a transport activating protein for a range of amino acid translocases
5	hSI	Metabolism of sucrose and other sugars; represents 9% of brush border membrane protein in Jejunum
	HPT1	di/tri peptide transporter or facilitator of peptide transport
	hPEPT1	di/tri peptide transporter
10	Figures 1-4 (SEQ ID NOS:176, 178, 179, and 181, respectively) show the predicted amino acid sequences for hPEPT1, HPT1, hSI and D2H, respectively.	

## 6.2. Cloning of Extracellular Domain of Selected Receptor Site

The following receptor domains were cloned and expressed as His-tag fusion proteins by standard techniques:

	<u>Receptor</u>	<u>Domain (amino acid residues)</u>
20	hPEPT1 <sup>a</sup>	391-571
	HPT1 <sup>b</sup>	29-273
	hSI <sup>c</sup>	272-667
	D2H <sup>d</sup>	387-685

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- <sup>a</sup> Liang et al., 1995, J. Biol. Chem. 270:6456-6463
  - <sup>b</sup> Dantzig et al., 1994, Association of Intestinal Peptide Transport with a Protein Related to the Cadherin Superfamily
  - <sup>c</sup> Chantret et al., Biochem. J. 285:915-923
  - <sup>d</sup> Bertran et al., J. Biol. Chem. 268:14842-14949

30 The receptor proteins were expressed as His-tag fusion proteins and affinity purified under denaturing conditions, using urea or guanidine HCl, utilizing the pET His-tag metal chelate affinity for Ni-NTA Agarose (Hochuli, E., Purification of recombinant proteins with metal chelate adsorbent, Genetic Engineering, Principals and Methods (J.K. Setlow, ed.), Plenum Press, NY, Vol. 12 (1990), pp. 87-98).

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